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                IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                                               FILED '09 JUN 30 17:05 USDC-ORE
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                     FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON
 3
     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                     Plaintiff,
                                        ) No. 05-60008-1-HO
5
       v.
                                        ) April 18, 2005
6
     AL-HARAMAIN ISLAMIC
                                        ) Eugene, Oregon
     FOUNDATION, INC., et al.,
7
                     Defendants.
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                     TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
               BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS M. COFFIN
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          UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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                       APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL
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1 (Monday, April 18, 2005; 1:57 p.m.) 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 THE CLERK: United States of America versus 4 al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, Case No. 05-60008, time 5 set for arraignment and oral argument on government's 6 motion to continue the arraignment. 7 THE COURT: Do we want to do this now or take him first? 8 9 THE CLERK: I have a change of plea hearing for 10 him. I was going to take some of the out-of-custody 11 matters. 12 THE COURT: Oh, okay. I have reviewed your 13 memo -- all the memos that were filed. 14 Mr. Blackman, what's the prejudice, if any, to 15 your client, the corporation, in postponing the 16 arraignment? 17 MR. BLACKMAN: Your Honor, the primary 18 prejudice is that the Foundation has been trying to 19 obtain the release of property that it holds in the 20 United States. That has been blocked by the Office of 21 Foreign Asset Control. That is based on this 22 investigation. And until we can resolve these charges, 23 we are highly prejudiced in that regard. 24 And the Foundation has a general purpose, which

is completely frustrated by the existence of this

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indictment, and is unable to perform those services or otherwise function in the United States because of these charges. And it is being labeled as a law violator without being given an opportunity to clear its name.

The whole point of the speedy trial rights under the Sixth Amendment and the Speedy Trial Act is that if the government is going to call you a defendant, that you are entitled promptly to make the government prove its case, give you an opportunity to demonstrate that that case is unfounded, and move on. It does not allow the government to, at its convenience, just leave you accused without a time in court until it's convenient for the government to proceed against others.

THE COURT: Is it the indictment that is shutting down the Foundation or is it legislation independent of the indictment that was utilized to shut it down?

MR. BLACKMAN: It's -- there is no chicken and the egg here. But if this indictment is shown to be unfounded, then the basis on which al-Haramain was designated by OFAC, I think, becomes binding on the government. And I think they would then have to grant the request to have the designation removed.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Cardani, would you mind addressing that?

MR. CARDANI: First of all, Judge, the blocking process by OFAC is wholly separate, although there is some connection, it's a separate process. Using powers under federal law, OFAC first blocked and then designated the al-Haramain Foundation as a specially designated global terrorist organization. There is a record on that back in Washington, D.C.

There are administrative procedures to challenge that designation. And, in fact, it's my understanding that al-Haramain has counsel who is in the process of challenging the OFAC designation. That's being done currently. There is a separate process. There are administrative and then judicial remedies attached to that, but it's a separate process.

And the designation was not based solely on this indictment. And I can consult with the agents, but the timing is such that I believe the designation preceded the indictment. Yeah. I'm getting confirmation from the agents here. That the designation of al-Haramain as an SDGT, as we say in our moving papers, is separate from and preceded the indictment.

So I don't think that -- I think the court is correct that the prejudice concerns in delaying this arraignment until there are the live bodies before this court --

THE COURT: What if that day never comes?

MR. CARDANI: Well, I think that's something

that we'll have to address down the road. I think

putting it off, you know -- what I would suggest is we

set a date certain and have a status conference down the

road, because I can represent to the court that there

are active measures being taken to apprehend what we

believe to be the fugitives.

So what I would ask the court to do is to give us some time to do that before going forward with the arraignment on this case.

THE COURT: How much time do you propose?

MR. CARDANI: I would ask that we put it out

for six months, and then have a status conference, and
we can report to the court, perhaps in camera, on our

efforts, success of our efforts, and what have been

done, and what we expect to be done in the future.

THE COURT: Mr. Blackman has a point that the corporation proceeds through represented counsel, and not only allowed to do that, it's the only way they can be represented when charged as a defendant. So what -- if in -- are you proposing that we reset the arraignment for six months, or you said something about a status report?

MR. CARDANI: Yeah, I would ask that we

postpone today's arraignment for a period of six months. I do agree with the court. I do agree with Mr. Blackman that a corporation does have the right to proceed through counsel, but I think there is enough in the papers and the attachments that this court has a flavor for the very unique character of this corporation. It is a shell corporation. It has no active presence in the United States. It's been deemed, for lack of a better term, an outlaw, international, it has no existence. So it's not like an IBM that has a separate function and also has to deal with, you know, the corporation being — is the corporation being indicted and sending in an attorney to represent it.

THE COURT: Well, I must confess there is a certain irony here is that if it's a shell corporation without any activity and without, in essence, any assets, then what's the interest of the government in pursuing a criminal case against it? What's the government's objectives?

MR. CARDANI: Well, ideally, it's to bring the two individual fugitive defendants and the corporation before the court. Because the allegations are that these individuals conspired with the then existing and then operating corporation. We -- it's a shell now, but it was not a shell at the time of the charges in the

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    indictment. So it's a legal entity, properly indicted
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    for its acts back in the year 2000. It became a shell
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    corporation after that. And so there may be a practical
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    consideration on going forward on a defunct shell
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    corporation, but the government is ready, willing, able,
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    and desires to go forward on the corporation with its
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    principal operatives, its coconspirators, present before
    the court.
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             MR. BLACKMAN: Your Honor, first of all, it's
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    not a shell corporation. Exhibit A to our memorandum in
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    opposition to the government's effort to evade
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    arraignment here, points out that this corporation was
    in good standing as of March 28th, 2005. It owns
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    assets.
             Those are the assets that are being blocked by
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    the government including --
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             THE COURT: The house in Ashland --
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             MR. BLACKMAN: -- real property in Ashland and
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    in --
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             THE COURT: Missouri.
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             MR. BLACKMAN: -- Missouri.
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             THE COURT: What's the combined worth of that
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    property?
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             MR. BLACKMAN: I think the equity in those
    properties is in excess of $400,000.
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             THE COURT: Okay.
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MR. BLACKMAN: And the candor with which Mr. Cardani acknowledges that they're trying to use this delay as some kind of leverage over what he calls fugitive individuals, is really putting the cart before the horse, because as the declarations of counsel for those individuals say in their submissions, and I have the original, Mr. Nelson's with me today, Your Honor, they are fugitives only in the sense that the government has not offered them the opportunity to return and face these charges.

It has told them, through counsel, that they must either agree to come back and plead guilty to these charges or face more serious charges.

Now, that is not only an abuse of the power of the government, but it is not according these people the opportunity to -- I mean, this grand jury was presented with the evidence the government has, it filed the charges it's filed. That is the case that's pending. That is the case that this corporation is seeking to defend now. And that is the case that the individual defendants, through counsel, have made clear to the government they are prepared to face promptly.

It's only the government's unwillingness to allow them to do that that is causing the reluctance to voluntarily return to the United States. And as I

understand what Mr. Cardani is saying, the government is seeking to take steps to invoke international law to bring them before this court. And if it does that, it is my understanding that the government would be bound to proceed only on these charges. Not to try and jack up the ante once they appear, if they, in fact, insist on their rights under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to defend this case, make the government prove this case, as opposed to either plead guilty to this case or face other charges.

The point is it was the grand jury that decided to indict al-Haramain Islamic Foundation. It was the government that chose to present criminal charges against the Foundation. If they thought it was nothing more than a shell corporation, that would have made no sense. If they thought it was just an alterego of the individuals, that would have made no sense.

You can't, as the government, in my opinion, charge someone and then deny them their prompt right to confront those charges, and put the government to its proof, and let them just hang out there as an indicted entity.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CARDANI: Judge, could I just clarify? I'm sorry to interrupt. I would like to clarify the record

in one regard on this talk in the affidavits involving the government's statements about indicting someone if they don't plead guilty. I just want to clarify the record that there have been substantial conversations with lawyers for what I call the fugitives al-Buthe and Sedaghaty, the individual defendants. And there has been dialogue along the line of "come back to the United States, plead guilty to a limited set of charges, and we will not seek additional charges."

And as the court well knows, that kind of dialogue is a regular occurrence in the criminal negotiation world.

There is an indictment pending now which has a limited set of charges, I would call them regulatory charges, a tax offense and a failure to file a form with the government. There are more serious charges out there that this case may implicate. And there have been representations to the attorneys that amongst the government's alternatives here if something is not worked out is the possibility of seeking a superseding indictment. That has been said, but there have been no unequivocal statements that there is a superseding indictment out there that the government is in the process of seeking.

THE COURT: I understood Mr. Blackman's

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    comments, at least as far as making -- being a factor in
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    what I decide to do, to be that if you were to succeed
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    in obtaining the extradition of the individual
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    defendants under the international treaties, extradition
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    treaties that we have, you would not be able to, once
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    you got him here, increase the severity of the charges.
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    It would be limited to the offenses that they were
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    extradited on. And so that's -- you know, I think
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    that's a relevant factor. I don't know what you intend
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    to do between now and the time -- you want me to set
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    over the arraignment on the corporation in terms of
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    efforts to get the defendants back here, the individual
    defendants. But if it's seeking their return by way of
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    the extradition process, I think he's right, that you
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    are limited by what they are charged with now.
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             So I gather what his pitch to you is, is why
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    don't you let them just voluntarily come over here on
    the charges they have now, and go to trial?
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             What I will do, however, is this: I will set
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    this over for arraignment of the --
             MR. BLACKMAN: al-Haramain.
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             THE COURT: -- al-Haramain Islamic Foundation
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    Incorporated for four months. Do we have an arraignment
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    date?
             THE CLERK: August 8, 2005, 1:30 p.m. before
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Judge Coffin.

MR. BLACKMAN: And we do reserve our right to move to dismiss for denial of a speedy trial. I do not believe there is any basis under the Speedy Trial Act or the Sixth Amendment to deny a prompt arraignment as guaranteed by -- I think it's Rule 5. It may be rule -- I think it's Rule 5 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. And I think that the Speedy Trial Act specifically sets deadlines absent excludable delay for the arraignment process. And I will also say that I believe that there is no basis in what the government has presented to find excludable delay here.

This is not a situation where there is a basis on the fact that another defendant has taken action to defer the case that would warrant any finding of excludable delay. So I do intend at the time of that indictment to move to dismiss with prejudice.

THE COURT: Very well. You may reserve all those rights in that regard.

MR. BLACKMAN: Thank you. And I would, at this time, provide the court with the original declaration of Mr. Nelson.

THE COURT: Okay.

(The proceedings were concluded at 2:13 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE

I, Deborah Wilhelm, Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of Oregon, do hereby certify that I was present at and reported in machine shorthand the oral proceedings had in the above-entitled matter. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript, to the best of my skill and ability, dated this 30th day of June, 2009.

Oregon ORTER OO-0363

ORBORAH WILHER

Deborah Wilhelm, RPR Certified Shorthand Reporter

Certified Shorthand Report Certificate No. 00-0363